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No. 4.

Gettysburg.

L. L. Barrick and wife returned home from their visit to Oklahoma last week. It seems that drouth is affecting the portion of that state in which they visited. The crops and streams are drying up, and a general gloom is manifest among the people. The prospect for the means of life is very discouraging there.

P. B. Moul, visiting at Columbus for several days with his family sojourning there, returned home this morning.

Our M. E. pulpit will be vacant next Sunday and the Sunday following, while the pastor will be away on vacation.

Next Sunday night a benefit will be given at our school auditorium for the increase of the treasury of our Red Cross organization. Admission free. Contribution of a silver offering from every attendant is expected.

I. B. Miller, wife and son, W. H. Horner, and P. B. Miller and wife, by kindness of former per auto drive, visited William Kerr, confined to his bed on account of a malady which has destroyed his left eye. His visitors tried to cheer him, which seemed to encourage him, though so badly afflicted. Afflictions of this kind are very sad indeed and enlist the sympathy of kindly disposed persons.

At this time the draft for defenders of our common heritage seems to be the absorbing topic among the people. The wheel has been in motion and it is in part known who have been drawn, but the full number is not yet known. In such cases it very often hits the wrong fellow, and usually, from the standpoint of the fellow drawn, it always hits the wrong fellow. War is a great calamity, a great disorganizer of private plans, and if unsuccessful its disasters can scarcely be estimated to the nation. Fondly do we hope and earnestly do we pray that war may cease and that civic righteousness may prevail the world over.

On last Friday morning Mon. O. W. Stewart entertained a goodly number of our people from his auto on Clark's corner on the subject of a dry state. He is an entertaining speaker and has a way of fastening conviction upon the minds of his hearers. As a choice between wet and dry rule for the good of the people, there ought to be no hesitancy about making a choice. The most good to the greatest number ought to swing the judgment of the voter. It ought to be no hard matter to figure out the better choice. The wet regime is not an asset, it is a liability. It costs more than can be realized from it and the sooner people can learn it the better it will be.

Mrs. F. Eskey and her daughter-in-law of Springfield, O., are guests of I. F. Brown and wife for a few days.

July 28.

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See Clipping List

Political Gossip from Washington.

Washington, July 23. (Special Correspondence). A scrutiny of the income tax receipts for the fiscal year just ended reveals the same old story—a few states, thrifty and enterprising, pay the bulk of the tax, while a large number of states, possessing political power go with small returns. The total of individual and corporation income taxes paid last year to the federal government was \$330,565,628. Of this sum, nearly a million dollars a day, the four states of Massachusetts, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania paid \$94,879,034 or more than three-fourths. Eleven other states, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, paid only \$16,875,015, or a little more than five per cent.

As we have said, this is an old story. The tax returns have told it ever since the first corporation tax was established and called an excise measure. It will be repeated, we suppose, with every annual tabulation of the tax returns, until a Congress is elected which will regard taxation as a burden to be borne equitably by every citizen in proportion to his ability to pay. Under pressure of war, necessitating largely increased revenues for the federal treasury, the present Congress has taken steps to reduce the income which may be exempted from governmental levy, thus bringing more incomes within reach and adding materially to the sum which next year's report will show. This is fair and equitable; and if the income tax is to remain as a feature of our taxation system, the end of the war should not be made an excuse to go back to the old method of penalizing the thrifty and industrious. There will be enough of that in any tax system which is politically drawn.

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The President's price-fixing proclamation singled out only one branch of industry for specific mention—shipping. And here American business men can plead an almost complete alibi. The shipping trade of the world is not in our control. Nor is it wholly in the control of any one people. Consequently, no single power of legislation or of administration can regulate its evils; and ocean commerce therefore falls inevitably under the operation of the law of supply and demand. With the opening of the war in Europe the shipping of Germany and Austria was swept from the seas in a single night. Coincident with this diminution in the available tonnage came a tremendous and immediate increase in the volume of goods to be shipped. Freight rates went up until every old tramp could earn her cost in a single voyage and venerable relics from the basins of the world were dragged out, put into

up and put under steam. Even the ocean beds were dragged and salvaged hulls were set afloat. Then the U-boat began taking its toll. To the burden of increased shipments and diminished ships was added the menace of death. And along with all of this went the mounting cost of ocean insurance. The inexorable conditions of economic law all operated at once to send ocean freights kiting. Yet the President adduces this as a text to read a lesson in patriotism to Americans who own so few ships that our flag in the merchant marine of the world is a tragic joke.

The President may be able, by commandeering and otherwise, to compel American ship-owners to accept low rates. But he can not reach foreign owners; and the only effect of whatever he has in mind will be to penalize Americans on the sea, where they have had a sorry time of it even under the best of conditions—thanks to the Seamen's Act and kindred legislation.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Palestine.

Mrs. Jennie Dickey, a life-long resident of Palestine and vicinity, was buried at this place last Friday. Funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Roland of New Madison.

George Hamilton and family of Chicago visited in and near this place last week.

Grandma Woods celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday last Saturday. A number of her neighbors called in the evening.

Mrs. W. E. Moore of Greenville visited Mrs. Ella Perry a part of last week.

James Woods and children visited Levi Woods last Thursday.

The splendid speech by Oliver Stewart on last Thursday afternoon was not as well attended as such important gatherings should be.

July 23. FROM PALESTINE.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

English Paper Mills Using Grass.

Although several of the largest paper mills in England have been forced to shut down because the government stopped the importation of wood pulp, many others have managed to keep going by utilizing grass which they obtain from Scotland, the Finlands and India. Printing paper and note paper is being made from grass mixed with other materials. The cheapest fibre is obtained from rags, which are no longer exported. Rag cuttings are now worth \$140 a ton, which is still below the cost of wood pulp, now selling for \$150 a ton. It was \$40 a ton before the war.

READ OUR....

CLUBBING OFFERS.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

PROBATE COURT.

Application filed to compromise claim for wrongful death in estate of Sylvanus Hogston.

J. D. Oldam was appointed administrator of estate of Jesse W. Oldham; bond \$2500.

Distributive account filed in estate of John G. Huber.

Inventory and appraisement filed in estate of Martin V. Richards.

Certificate in partition issued in estate of Christian Bowers.

First account filed in guardianship of Esther E. Heckman.

Fifth account filed in guardianship of Granville G. Hetzler.

First and final account filed in estate of Gideon S. Thomas.

Authority granted to invest funds in hands of executor of estate of Lewis E. Jones.

Inventory filed in guardianship of Elizabeth Hoke.

First and final account filed in estate of August Pequignot.

First and final account filed in guardianship of Margaret Drake.

Last will of Anna M. Cox was filed for probate and record.

Last will of Caroline Reese was filed for probate and record.

First and final account filed in estate of Henry L. Yount.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. Emmet Helman, 21, teacher, Covington, O., son of J. L. Helman, and Cleo C. Martin, 23, Hillgrove, daughter of Christ Martin.

Wm. G. McFaddin, 21, chauffeur, Eldorado, son of Gilmore McFaddin, and Sarah Murphy, 17, New Madison, daughter of Andrew Murphy.

Marvin E. Barnett, 22, rural letter carrier, New Paris, Ohio, son of James M. Barnett, and Ruth M. Walker, 21, New Madison, daughter of S. A. D. Walker.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

NEW CASES.

21217—Anna Maloy versus William Maloy; for divorce, gross neglect charged.

21218—City of Greenville versus L. A. Nauss and others; to appropriate real estate for opening up Eleventh street.

21219—Martha Weese versus John J. Ross; for \$5000 as damages sustained by reason of unlawful assault.

21220—David C. Gamble versus Edna L. Gamble; for divorce, gross neglect and wilful absence charged.

21221—Minnie Helen Barnhart versus Alva McRay Barnhart; for divorce, drunkenness charged.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Leo A. Grillo to P. J. Grillo, lot 570 in Versailles, \$75.

H. H. Riggleman to H. M. Arbogast, 40 acres in Allen township, \$4000.

E. L. Hopper to A. H. Prinzling, lot 258 in Ansonia, \$195.

Olivia Carr to R. D. Mundhenk, lot 20 in New Madison, \$1.

Wm. E. Frazier to L. Pearl Perry, lot 42 in Union City, \$1.

David M. Ingle to R. S. Ingle, lot 194 in Bradford, \$1.

R. S. Ingle to Levi Warner & Co., lot 194 in Bradford, \$70.

Gordon Deweese, per administrator, to W. W. Krouse, a small tract in Yorkshire, \$750.

J. C. Bickel to H. I. Bickel, 80 acres in Washington township, \$8500.

Mary A. Mote to H. C. Bickel, 97 acres in Washington township, \$9991.

Charles Brock, per trustee, to Grace Brock, part lot 193 in Greenville, \$3090.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Brief Items.

Fifty rats on a farm will cost the owner \$100 to \$300 a year.

Proprietors of large hotels report that control of rats saved them over \$200 a month.

Rats destroyed over \$30 worth of goods in a large department store each night. Trapping and other control measures stopped losses here that would have amounted to \$10,000 a year.

Organize your community to get rid of rats—wasteful, costly, and dangerous pests. The United States Department of Agriculture will tell you how to deal effectively with rats in your home or store, on the farm, or under town conditions.

Rats destroy laces, silks, carpets, leather goods, etc.

Rats breed from six to ten times a year and produce from six to seventeen young in a litter.

Potatoes (both Irish and sweet) when cooked furnish about as much body fuel as an equal weight of cooked cereals; they contain less protein and fat but more mineral substances.

Rubber rings! You'll need good ones while the preserving jars are still hot.

Highest Producing Herd.

The highest producing herd in any cow testing association in this state during the fiscal year ending June 30 is that of Albert E. Day of Newtown, who is a member of the Eastern Hamilton County Cow Testing Association. Mr. Day's herd is composed of ten Holsteins. The average production per cow is 12,301 pounds of milk and 433.3 pounds of butterfat. The average profit per cow above feed cost was \$133.22. Mr. Day's best cow, "Allie," an eight-year-old registered Holstein, produced 522.4 pounds of butterfat and 15,718 pounds of milk. Her profit above feed cost was \$199.23.

The average production of the cows of the Eastern Hamilton County Cow Testing Association was 5,841.7 pounds of milk and 269.8 pounds of butterfat. The average profit per cow above feed cost was \$63.31.

FOR SALE

Good Bed Room Set, Sewing Machine, Guitar, Heating Stove, etc. Call at Journal Office or 310 West Main street, Greenville, O.

Subscribe for the Journal.

OHIO FAIR OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO FARMERS OF STATE

Commonwealth's Greatest Institution to Show Possibilities of Scientific Achievement—Exposition Takes Place During Last Five Days of August.

If it would be possible to ascertain just what the Ohio State Fair has done for farmers of the Buckeye state the actual presentation of figures would be so large as nearly certain to astound the state. The name of "Ohio's greatest institution," which has been applied to the fair, is not praiseful enough to describe the fair which will be held this year at Columbus during the last five days of August.

There are three institutions which are making over the business of farming in Ohio. One of these is the college of agriculture of Ohio State University. The second is the experiment station at Wooster, and the third is the Ohio State Fair. It is not possible for the state at present to entertain everyone at the experiment farm nor can all the farmers possibly hope to reach the college of agriculture.

Everyone can go to the State Fair, which compresses into narrow space many of the good things of both the other institutions. How valuable the fair has been as a producer of better farming and better results in everything that relates to the soil is hard to estimate. But it is reasonably safe to say that every well bred animal on any farm in Ohio is there largely because of the State Fair.

When Ohio farmers first were urged to raise thoroughbred livestock, the idea was regarded as so novel that it encouraged actual opposition in some parts of the country

because the farmer was led to think that the pure bred stock proposition was just a scheme of the breeders to unload their animal wares upon him. What has changed this idea? The average farmer says that the desire for better cattle, better sheep, better horses and better swine has been instilled through visits to the State Fair.

Perhaps only a few acted on the notion that they received while looking at the prize winners. Even so, each man who obtained better stock was a missionary, and today one may travel through districts where farmers have found that the pure bred animal is a dividend producer. The entire state has not yet been converted, but if progress continues at the rate of the last two decades the conversion will be pretty near universal.

But the possibilities of scientific achievement—which is the real lesson of the fair—are not to be easily exhausted.

With farm labor growing scarcer, demand, more and more, will be for more intensive cultivation of the soil and, more and more, must the production per acre be increased. If the 10-year average, which is once higher than it is today, has again been gained slowly, that achievement is largely traceable to the State Fair, the college of agriculture and the experiment farm, experts declare. The state can provide the means of education. It can assemble the products. It can point to the better way. It is asking little when it asks all its citizens to come to the fair, enjoy the time and profit by the lessons that are to be learned.

What Housewives Are Glad to Know

For Winter Street Wear

The heather mixture sport suit here with illustrated is featured in green, brown and oxford. The skirt just touches the shoe tops, and the coat is ornamented with patch pockets fastened



SMART SPORT SUIT.

ed with buttons. The front is made full and fastened with a single row of bone or fancy buttons. The novelty collar is high and buttons closely about the neck. The belt is at the natural waist line and is made of the same material. A velours sport hat is appropriate with this costume. Design by Franklin Simon & Co., New York.

Tile drainage is best investment farmers can make. Not one farm in ten is thoroughly drained—tilling lands no exception.

Smartly Said

As a rule, the bank defaulter spends the money before he repents. When one girl likes another girl there is seldom a widow in the case. The dearest boy of the family usually gets married first. There is a lot of science in pitching on a load of hay, but you can never interest a golf player in it. When a sucker opens his mouth to say that he cannot be fooled you may know that he is easy.

Boys Will Be Boys



Proper Chills.

"I've had cold chills running over me all day," the thin man complained. "You ought to be glad of that." "I don't think I understand you. Why should I be glad?" "Oh, well, you know, it is quite an ordinary thing to have cold chills. There's no cause for alarm. Just think what an extraordinary thing it would be if you should have hot chills running over you."

In Joy and Sorrow.

An oriental ruler once summoned his wise man and said to him, "Tell me something that will moderate my joys and sorrows." And the wise man made answer and said, "In the tumult of thy joys and in the depths of thy sorrows repeat to thyself this truisim: 'And even this shall pass away.'"